

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF “E” LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

The development of knowledge management in e, libraries have became the key concern for librarians and libraries. Modern libraries contribute to business and research more efficiently than traditional libraries. It is a simple supply which is demanded more Modern libraries fascinate students and users by providing contents in digitalized form to save their precious time. The project examines the impact of growing congestion in the knowledge resources.

KEYWORDS: Improving the Knowledge, Saving the Time, Digital Library

INTRODUCTION

Explicit, Implicit and Tacit Knowledge

In the KM literature, knowledge is most commonly categorized as either explicit or tacit (that which is in people's heads). This characterization is however rather too simple, nor to complex but a more important point, where criticism is misleading. A much more characterization is to describe knowledge as explicit, implicit and Tacit Knowledge.

Explicit: information or knowledge that is set out in tangible form.

Implicit: information or knowledge that is not set out in tangible form but could be made explicit.

Tacit: information or knowledge that one would have extreme difficulty operationally setting out in tangible form.

The Stages of Development of KM

Looking at KM historically throughout the stages of its development tells us not only about the history of KM, but it also reveals a great deal about what constitutes KM.

First Stage of KM: Information Technology

The initial stage of KM was driven primarily by IT, information technology. That first stage has been described using an equestrian metaphor as “by the internet out of intellectual capital”. The concept of intellectual capital provided the justification and the framework, the seed, and the availability of the internet provided the tool. As described above, the consulting community jumped at the new capabilities provided by the Internet, using it by themselves, realizing that if they shared knowledge across their organization more effectively, then they could avoid reinventing the wheel, underbid their competitors, and make more profit. The first use of the term Knowledge Management in the new context appears to have been at McKinsey. They realized quickly that they had a compelling new product. Ernst and Young organized the first conference on KM in 1992 in Boston (Prusak, 1999). The salient point is that the first stage of KM was about how to

deploy that new technology to accomplish more effective use of information and knowledge.

Second Stage of KM: HR and Corporate Culture

The second stage of KM emerged when it became apparent that simply deploying new technology was not sufficient to effectively enable information and knowledge sharing. Human and cultural dimensions needed to be addressed. The second stage might be described as the “‘If you build it they will come’ is a fallacy” stage—the recognition that “If you build it they will come” is a recipe that can easily lead to quick and embarrassing failure if human factors are not sufficiently taken into account.

Third Stage of KM: Taxonomy and Content Management

The third stage developed from the awareness of the importance of content, and in particular the awareness of the importance of the retrieve of content, and therefore of the importance of the arrangement, description, and structure of that content.

Is KM Here to Stay

The answer certainly appears to be yes. The most compelling analysis is the bibliometric one, simply counting the number of articles in the business literature and comparing that to other business enthusiasms. Most business enthusiasms grow rapidly and reach a peak after about five years, and then decline almost as rapidly as they grew.

Below are the Graphs for three hot Management Topics (or Fads) of Recent Years

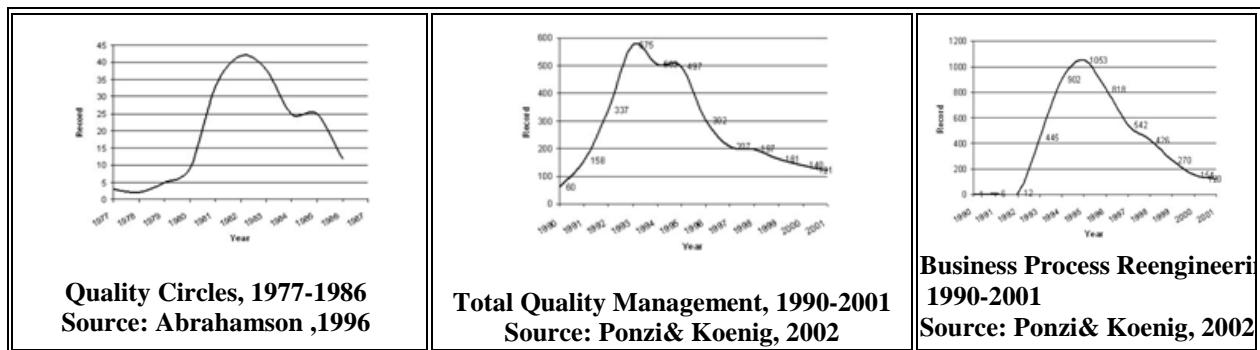


Figure 1

The Digital Library Federation Defines Digital Libraries as

Organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily available for use by a defined community or set of communities. (Shiri 2003)

The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as: An organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies. ("Digital Library")

'Digital Libraries: Functionality, Usability, and Accessibility Dr MayankTrivediLibrary Philosophy and Practice

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Characteristics & Principle of Digital Libraries

The purpose of a digital library is to provide coherent organization and convenient access to typically large amounts of digital information. The following characteristics principles provide working definitions of a digital library from both a conceptual and a practical solution:

- A digital library is an integrated set of services for capturing, cataloging, storing, searching, protecting, and retrieving information.
- Digital library services bring order where data floods and information mismanagement have caused much critical information to be incoherent, unavailable, or lost.
- Digital library architecture emphasizes organization, acquisition, preservation, and utilization of information.
- Digital library systems are realizations of an architecture in a specific hardware, networking, and software situation.

Functions of Digital Library

- Access to large information to users wherever they are and whenever they need it.
- Access to primary information sources with short time.
- Multimedia content used for mostly medias..
- Network sources on Intranet and Internet
- To convey message to E – mail within a second.

Purpose & Planning of Digital Library

- To expedite the systematic development of the content to collect, store, and organize information and knowledge in digital format
- To promote the economical and efficient delivery of information to all sectors of all society
- To encourage efforts which leverage the important investment in research resources, computing and communications network
- To strengthen communication and union between and among the research, business, government, and educational communities;
- To take an international leadership role in the generation and dissemination of knowledge in areas of strategic importance to the World.
- To contribute to the lifelong learning opportunities of all users.

CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge management is very use to develop high level of E libraries

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